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SATURDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1884 Governor Cleveland and Mixed

Schools.

A gentleman in Fluvanna writes to us to know whether Governor CLEVELAND ever approved a bill whereby mixed schools were legalized in the city of New York. We were once told in New York city-and we have no doubt of the truth of the assertionthat a negro would place his life in peril if he were to undertake to drive a dray on Broadway. There are thousands and tens of thousands of Irish voters in the State of New York, whose prejudices against negroes are as strong as are those of the white people of any southern State. Is it likely, then, that even a Republican Governer, much less a Democratic Governor. would dare to favor mixed schools in that State? The story carries its own contradiction on the face of it. But we have the positive testimony of Governor CLEVELAND. that the rumor is untrue. Mr. ANDESEW J. BUTTS, of Augusta county, wrote to Governor CLEVELAND himself on the subject, and received the following reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, / ALRANY, October 23, 1884. 5
Dear Sir,—The bill Governor Cleveland signed was a bill continuing separate colored schools in the city of New York. No bill of the kind you mentioned ever reached him. Very truly yours, &c.,

DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Mr. Andrew J. Butts. " No bill of the kind ever reached him." That is what Governor CLEVELAND himself says through his private secretary. No further testimony is needed. That declaration settles the question.

But Mr. WILLIAM E. CRAIG, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Staunton district, has published the following as a law which was made a law by Governor CLEVELAND's signature :

"Section 1. The colored schools in the city of New York, now existing and in operation, shall bereafter be classed and known and be continued as ward schools, and pri-maries, with their present teachers, unless such teachers are removed in the manner provided by law, and such schools shall be provided by inw, and such schools shall be under the control and management of the school officers of the respective wards in which they are located in the same manner and to the same extent as other ward schools, and shall be open for the education of pupils for whom admission is sought, without regard to race or color."

Mr. CRAIG professes to believe that the above law was intended to establish mixed schools. The law itself shows that it was intended only to make a change in the management of the negro schools, which are hereafter to be managed "as other ward schools." We presume the new law follows in its phraseology the old law-the law passed when those schools were established-and that in the old law the phrase, without regard to race or color" is used to describe negroes just as a similar phrase is used in the tifteenth amendmentnamely, "the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged * * * on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." These words were put into the Constitution to make the negroes voters, not to make voters of white men. So in the Statutes of the United States. wherever the phrase "on account of race or color" is used, it is used to describe and protect the negro. We argue, therefore, that the same phrase used in the law quoted above was used because the schools spoken of are negro schools, and for no other reason. In the original act the phrase was no doubt used for the very purpose of showing that those schools were to be negro schools. Having been established, they betherefore, the law was amended, they were described as "colored schools," and the House of Delegates: Democrats, 37: Rephraseology of the old law was left in the closing part of the new law. And those words "on account of race or color" prove ty, 9. only that the schools in question are negro

But who passed this law? Mr. CRAIG furnishes proof that it was passed on the 5th day of May, 1884. Turn to the Tribune almanae for 1884—named for BLAINE'S chief organ, and published in the Tribune office-and you will see on page 90 the following figures showing the composition of the Legislature that passed the above-quoted

Sen- House, Joint ate, Ballot, 72 Republicans......19 72 Democrats......13 56

So this bill was passed by a Legislature consisting of ninety-one Republicans and only sixty-nine Democrats. This fact may possibly account for the introduction of the ords "race" and "color" into the law. We say "may possibly" because we be-lieve the true explanation is given above. But these figures will suffice to close all

Republican mouths.

It is ridiculously foolish for anybody to favored mixed schools in any shape or form, or being in favor of them in any shape or form. But Mr. CRAIG, with all the Republicans in Virginia to back him, cannot get Mr. BLAINE to write a letter denying, as Governor CLEVELAND does, that he (BLAINE) is in favor of mixed schools. He dare not

Negro Marshals. We said the other day that " on electiontay the same shameful spectacle would be presented before the eyes of the people of this State and of the nation that was presented in Ohio week before last, except that the Republican officials here would hardly dare to appoint any negro deputy

But we were too charitable in our judgment. Our Petersburg correspondent writes that half the deputy marshals appointed for that city are negroes! We bould not be surprised if this is the very reason why Mr. BALLARD and Mr. Hegges

tees in Richmond to get out. We hear that in the large county of Hal-Max there are not fifty white voters who will vote for BLAINE. How many will vote for BLAINE in Petersburg, under the eye of negro deputy marshals? How many in

nd? How many in Norfolk? What is the object of the United States Marshal in appointing negro deputy marshale? Can be pretend to claim that he deemed that a means of securing quiet elections? Does he preend to claim that it is not an insult to all the white men, Republicans and Democrats, in Virginia? Last year the people
of Virginia railled to the standard of the
white man because of the appointment of

There was not one word uttered in demand of houest government; not one word
in favor of reduced texation; not one word
in favor of the repeal of the hundred miltion annual surplus in the Treasury; not

BEWARE.—Do not let your druggist paim
off on you any new, cheap remedy for colds
when you inquire for Dr. Bull's Cough
when you will be disappointed. Price,
twenty-five cents a bottle.

negro school trustees. But what was that et contrasted with the appointment of negro deputy marshals to oversee white men engaged in choosing a President of

"Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

Work. There is not a man, woman, or child in Virginia that is not vitally interested in carrying the State for CLEVELAND. Even were it absolutely certain that Mr. BLAINE is to be elected, the obligation to roll up a big Democratic majority in Virginia would be none the less binding. Just in propor tion to the popular majority for the Democratic ticket will our people be stimulated to stand firm for principle twelve months hence. We do not believe that either the State or the national Democratic party will be defeated. The skies are bright and brightening throughout the Commonwealth

and the Union. Everything points to a Demogratic Administration which will b secured through Virginia's sid. Yet Republican fraud, corruption, and ty ranny may triumph, and it is well to remember that there are triumphs and triumphs. A failure to express the will of the people in unmistakable terms will only serve to encourage more outrageous usurn ation on the the part of the corruptionists in both national and State affairs. Demoratic indifference in any State now means Republican license in the future. Demo-

eratic apathy means an endorsement of the deputy-marshal and bull-dog-revolve policy at the polls. Democratic derelicmeans the encouragement of the Republican arrogance that claims a right to administer the Govern ment and that the Administration must go beyond declarations and resolutions Democratic sloth may mean despotism Remember all this, and work. Work as you have never worked in a canvass before. Work while it is yet day, recollecting that if you do not do your whole duty those that are in bonds may remain in bonds forever. If we should lose the presidency, let Virginia come out from the fight victorious in her own field, and with a protest on her lips that shall serve to rally her own clans twelve months hence and the national clans four years hence.

"Government by the People. The Providence (R. L.) Journal says :

"The Republican party deserves the sur "The Republican party deserves the sin-port of the people in that it is engaged in maintaining that in full effectiveness which the South admits to be right, theoretically, the government of the country by the people and for the people." If the reference to what the South ad-

mits is intended as a compliment, we beg to declare, without the least affectation, that we are not entitled to it. We would not sail under false colors. It is true that the South believes in "the government of the country by the people and for the people," but not in the Republican idea of such a government, which idea is illustrated by the deputy marshal and bulldog-revolver policy at the polls and the ssumption that "we, the Republican party, are the people." The South not yet educated up to the advanced Republican theory or practice in respect of this matter. "The government of the country by the people and for th people," that the South believes in theoretically and practically, is defined in a certain instrument called the Constitution of the United States, which was drafted about a century ago by a lot of simple-minded old fogies, and which the South, with equal simple-mindedness, desires shall not become prehistorie.

Indiana and Virginia. In one of his recent speeches Mr. HEN-DRICKS gave his hearers the most positive assurance that in his opinion there was no doubt the Democrats would be successful m Indiana. "I assert most emphatically." said he, "that I never saw the Democratic party in better shape for a fight than now. They have never been so thoroughly orgranized, never been more perfectly united, and never manifested the same enthusiasm

that I have witnessed during the past few weeks. We will certainly carry the State. How as to Virginia? Have you a doubt that CLEVELAND will carry it? If you have, it is time you were at work. If you have not, then you are one of the men upon whose labors your confidence is based. Go to work right away.

West Virginia.

We were asked recently why we had not published the result of the West Virginia elections for members of the General Assembly, and it was strongly intimated that the Democrats were in the vocative in at least one branch of that body. Well, here are the figures taken from the last issue of the Kanawha Gazette:

Senate: Democrats, 15; Republicans, 10;

publicans, 26; Greenbackers, 2, Democratic plurality, 11. Democratic majori-

Summary of both houses: Democrats, 52; Republicans, 36; Greenbackers, 3. Democratic plurality on joint ballot, 16. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 13.

We have tried to learn from our Cincinnati exchanges, Democratic and Republic can, what would probably be the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio that the Scorr law is unconstitutional; but we have not succeeded in getting such information as would enable us to form a decided opinion on the subject. It certainly throws a new element into the campalgn, and in the cities will almost cer tainly result to the advantage of the Democrats, but in the counties it may damage the Democrats. Both sides claim that they will be benefited by the decision.

The United States grand jury in Cincinnati has indicted several policemen. This whole country." Virginians have reflected is merely a new form of intimidation. It charge Governor CLEVELAND with having will end in smoke. The Democratic police can't be frightened by indictments, no more than were Bos MUNFORD and other Democrats in this city when they were indicted. The jury can't be found in Ohio or Virginia that will punish an officer for doing his duty.

And just here let us say one word for juries. It always surprises and vexes us to read articles proposing to do away with juries. They clothe the freeman in com-

The Fourth District. The Democrats of the Fourth district must turn out in full force on election-day. It gratifies them no doubt to see BRADS and Evans tearing each the other's hair. But both sides will vote for BLAINE. And all the other congressional districts must swell their majorities in view of the danger of an increased majority in the Fourth district for BLAINE.

Start out at once, wherever you are, and ce that every man near you is stirred up would not allow the names of their appoint to the performance of his duty on Tuesday next.

Workingmen, Read. We ask the workingman who may have

been influenced by the claims of Mr. BLAINE that he is the workingman's friend to read this comment on the speeches at the banquet which was given to the magnetic man in New York the other night. It is from the Philadelphia Times, which, as we have remarked elsewhere, is an Independent Republican paper, published in one of the largest manufacturing States in the Union.

one word in favor of protected labor; not one word in favor of the dethronoment of monopoly; not one word in favor of an honest batiot. The promise for which the overtaxed and prostrated labor of the coun-try looks with intense anxiety is not to be found in all the deliverances of the Blaine banquet, and what the tax-ridden and mo-nopoly-crushed industry and trade of the nanopoly-crushed industry and trade of the na-tion imperatively demand is voiceless in the appeal of Blaine to make himself President.

The Flour Inspector's Perquisites.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In reference to the communication of the commission nerchants in your issue of this morning touching the right of the Inspector to the draft-flour, allow me to call your attention to the cases of Detaplane vs. Crenshave & Fisher, and Same vs. Hazall, Crenshave & Co., 15 Graf, 457, which are doubtless the decisions to which you alloude. In those cases the Inspector had claimed the right to the draft-flour by virtue of a custom pursued by himself and elaimed the right to the draft-hour by virtue of a custom pursued by himself and
predecessors for a time whereof the memoty of man, &c. The court filed an exhaustive opinion, in which the whole system was discussed, and it held, among
other things, that—

1. The act does not recognize either extype or by implication the right of the

pressly or by implication the right of the Inspector to take the draft-flaur or to use an auger or trier more than half an iach in dismeter.

2. An inspector is bound to inspect flour by boring with an auger not exceeding bull an inch in diameter. And the court aformed a judgment against the Inspector \$2.361.08, the value of the draft-flour retained by him.

G. B.

Richmond, October 31, 1884. Thanks to our lawyer-correspondent.

We had in mind, as he supposes, the cases he mentions; but we thought that perhaps the law had been changed since the decisions were rendered in those cases. But it would seem that such is not the fact. Now, what says the Inspector?

Lawful Deputy Marshals. Lawfolly-appointed deputy marshals must reside in the district for which they are to serve as deputy marshals. Section 2028 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides as follows:

"No person shall be appointed a super isor of election or a deputy marsha under the preceding provisions who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the city, fown, county, parish, e/ection district, or voting-precinet in which his duties are to be performed." Here is another reason why the Marshal's

ist should be made a public record. Voters of Richmond, do your duty. Voters of the country, remember Petersburg, Norfolk, and Richmond.

What the People Want. We ask our Protectionist friends to read and ponder the following, which is from the Philadelphia Times, an Independent Republican paper, published in one of the largest manufacturing States in the Union: "The people want honost government, reduced taxes, repealed Treasury surplus, protected labor, detheonement of monopoiy, and an honest ballot; and if Mr. Blaine shall be defeated on Tuesday next, as now seems more than probable, it will be be-cause he has been weighed and found wanting as the representative of "government of the people, for the people, by the peo-

The Boston Herald, in announcing the CLEVELAND business-men's meeting in that

city says: Businessmen of Boston, this is your quarrel. The spread of dishonesty is the deadhest peril that threatens your prosperity. The financial storm of last May, which wrecked so many ventures, and is still sending a most destructive ground-swell throughout the commercial community, was caused, above all other influences, by the application of Baine's principles in the was caused, above all other influences, by the application of Blaine's principles in the banking circles of New York. The elec-tion to the presidency of a man whose re-cord is so had that the orators of his party are afraid to discuss it will inevitably and effectually break down the dike of public reprehension of rascality. It will let in a rampant flood of successful scoundrelism. The success of Blaine means the coronation of corruntion. d corruption.

Let business-men everywhere ponder the Herald's words. To go back ito first principles in government is to go back to first orinciples in business,

BRIEF COMMENT.

What has become of BLAINE's aggressive

It has become certain that BESLY BUT-LER's little boomlet couldn't stand the frost. The Philadelphia Press says: "The Moral Leper must go." And has the

"A London professor teaches the art of never forgetting." Mr. BLAINE would hardly like to take lessons from him.

"Mr. BLAINE himself is now the power behind the JONES." And the power be hind Mr. BLAINE is the bull-dog revolver.

The Philadelphia Times says: "The traditional Democratic blunderer has gone came known as negro schools. When, Greenbackers, 1. Democratic plurality, 5. over to the other side," We think that the Times is right.

The Boston Globe says: "The most urgent 'protection' this country needs is protection from such a person as James G. Brann," That's the issue in a nut-shell,

Even staid Boston has had its campaign joke. It got up a BLAINE business-men's meeting, which, according to the Boston Globe, was rendered noticeable by the ab-

sence of business-men. STEVE ELRINS says: "Carrying a presidential election is a mere question of finance." And the man that don't carry it will be "busted," and the man that will

be "busted" is BLAINE. The Chicago Times says: "It is estimated that over seventy thousand persons are out of employment in the manufac-

why we remark" that it is time for a change. The National Republican says: "Vir. ginians will do well to reflect who are their true friends and the benefactors of the

up a Democratic majority. Personal.

Count Zichy, the Russian court-painter, is engaged on a series of pictures illustrating the recent meeting of the three Emperors.

on this matter, and for that reason will roll

The famous puppet-show at Milan, which Dickens used to admire so much, has been greatly improved and enlarged recently, and many of the Milanese now find it more entertaining than the average performance at the Scala Theatre. The father of General Custer lives in

Michigan. He is described as being of very venerable appearance, with long white beard and hair. He is seventy-eight ver-old, and may be often seen driving a horse that his gallant son rode in the Black Hills,

When the Prince and Princess of Wales were at Aberdeen the other day the Princes were at Aberdeen the other day the Princes was presented with the old colors of the Third battalion Gordon Highlanders, which have been replaced by the new colors recently presented to the regiment by her Royal Highness.

The ninety-first anniversary of the death of Queen Marie Antionette was celebrated on the 16th instant by a funeral mass at the Madeline, the church chosen by the Royalists for the holding of the service since the closing of the Expiatory chapel and suppression of its chaplain. Mr. W. S. Gilbert always makes a good

Mr. W. S. Gilbert always makes a good appearance when he responds to the call for "Author!" at the theatre. If the performance is one of his operas he insists upon Sir Arthur Sullivan going on the stage before him, and he, following and with visible effort overcoming his constitutional abyness, smiles and bows with such a hearty and genuine air of gratification that the geniality and sweetness of his nature are manifest to all.

FEARING FOR GORDON.

Wolseler's Forer.

The Rumors About the Fall of Khartoum A Cairo special of Thursday says: The rumors that Khortoum has tallen into the bands of El Mahdi's forces are increasing,

though no news of a definite nature has though no news of a denote been received. The greatest excitement prevails among the English officials and officers, and the authorities are energetically besturing themselves in fitting out ally bestirring themselves in litting out troops to be di-patched as soon as orders are received. The officials, though greatly alarmed, still refuse to give the rumors en-tire credence. Some of them appear to think, indeed, that the stories of the dista-ter have been set allost by the friends of Zebehr Pacha, who was General Gordon's Conserve of the Soudan but Zebehr Facha, who can be soudan, be choice as Governor of the Soudan, be whose assistance was refused by England There are others who seem to think to them allowed to rea There are others who seem to think that
the rumors have been allowed to reach
England by General Lord Wolseley himself, so as to compel the Ministry to allow
him to carry out his plans in their entirety.
It is impossible to say whether or not the
rumors from Khartoum are true. Similar
reports of General Gordon's capture were
current in Alexandria on February 7, while
he was of his great rule across the desort te was of his great ride across the desert But he arrived at Khartoum in safety ter March 16, when he was driven to use force March 16, when he was driven to use force against the robels surrounding him, some of his Egyptian troops bolted, and two pachas were tried by court-martial and shot. Since then General Gordon's time has been occupied in almost daily sorties with his garrison. During the last month, with his garrison. During the last month however, El Mahdi has been sending inforcements to the rebels, and if we in believe Zebehr Pacha there are now 10 600 of them around Khartoum. Thous it is well to await confirmation of the ug rumors from Cairo and Dongola we cann resist entertaining the fear that some disster has overtaken the gallant Euglish

The plan for General Wolseley's exped tion to Khartoum, as finally settled, furnishes him a total force of 8,500 English troops. He takes 5,000 of these troops to troops. He takes 5,000 of these troops to Dongola, leaving a reserve corps of 3,500 at Wady Halfa. The Mudir of Dongola has promised to furnish a contingent of 3,000 men, to be armed with Remington rifes. The Canadian boatmen have succeeded in getting 120 boats over the second cataract—at Wavy Halfa. The third cataract is at Hannek, about forty miles below ataract—at Wacy Halfa. The third caracter is at Hannek, about forty miles below New Dongola; the fourth is on that part of the Nile which runs southwest, nearly half way between Abu Hamed and Deb-ch; the lifth is thirty-five miles north of Berber, and the sixth cataract is near village called El Hajar, about fifty milnorth of Khartoum. The smaller cata are all between Wady Halfa and Dona They are as follows: Saumeh, Wady At-tirch, Ambikol, Tangoor, Uckma, Akasheh, and Dahl, or Ambikol. The Saumeh and Wady Attirch cafaracts are not difficult, but the Ambikol cafaract, which extends four or five miles, is impassable at low Nib and a severe trial at high Nile. A shor distance further the cataract of Tangoon also bars the way, and is as difficult of passage as that of Ambukol. From Tangoer to Dongola, and for some distance beyond, there are few cataracts offering serious impediments. From Hannek, the third cataract, to the fourth cataract the river is navigable by sailing-boats a distance of 224 miles:

cataract the river is navigable by sailing-boats a distance of 224 miles; thence to Abu Hamed, for 140 miles, it is only possable for small boats at high Nile, and there are seven distinct cataracts en route. From Abu Hamed to Berber for 133 miles the river is naviga-ble by sailing-boats, and from Ber-ber to Khartoum, which is a distance of 200 miles, navigation is possible, though difficult, by boats and steamers at low Nile. If it should be decided that the expedition shall leave the Nile at Ambikol and cross the desert to Shendy, there will be a distance of 160 miles to traverse by land. Looking at the difficulties to be overcome, it must be several weeks yet before the re-lief expedition reaches Khartoum, and Zebehr Pacha believes that the English troop

will themselves encounter serious trouble and much fighting before they arrive there Cash and Corruption. What a farce to talk about the people lecting the President, if the President is

How abourd to suppose that political of-fices are open to all citizens who may as-pire to fill them, when the enormous cost of a campaign excludes all but men of wealth from a chance of success, even if not from a nomination! o be elected by money!

What a fraud to talk about equal rights a the franchise, and a poor man's vote ounting as much as a rich man's, when the the counting as much as a rich man s, when two hundred wealthy monopolists and speculators sitting around a duner-table in the last hours of a canvass can raise a corruption fund large enough to purchase thousands of votes, and possibly to change the result of the election in two or three States!

The success of Mr. Blaine would be a builded. verdict rendered by the people against hon est elections and against the advancement

of any but rich corruptionists to high pubit offices.

Blane is 'already beaten by the people. His own friends know that. He knows it himself. But if he can save the election by "soap," or "sugar," or "ginger," he will enjoy the office just as surely as Hayes enjoyed it, atthough it was stolen.

William Walter Phelps will vote for Blaine. But he wants to be Secretary of State, and so he gives \$100,000 to the campaign. Is any one foolish enough to believe that this large contribution is not intended to secure to Blaine votes which he would not otherwise have received?

Jay Gould will yote for Blaine. But he

would not otherwise have received?
Jay Gould will yote for Blaine. But he wants to control the Supreme Court of the United States. So he gives \$100,000 or \$200,000 to the campaign. What for? In order that thousands of other votes may be purchased and added to his own to make sure of the prize for which he plays.

As elections are bought, so the honors are sold and become the monopoly of rish men.

Pocketbook Jones is put at the head of the National Committee because he is a milionaire, willing to pay for the position-a

he is a statesman and an accomplished diplomat? No: because he is a money-grabber and gives \$100,000 himself and raises much more out of his friends for the Elkins is manager of the Blaine forces,

not only because he is a sharp operator, but because he has a million of money and has helped Blaine to many a job. What wonder that people are corrupt enough to sell their votes when the leaders and high officers and millionaires of the country are base enough to buy them? What woulder that poor men without a dollar in their pockets should allow them-selves to be bribed when the money kings

commit the crime of contributing \$100,000 each to bribe them.

If cash and corruption are to control the result of our presidential elections we no longer live under a republican government in fact,—New York World.

The National Democratic Platform Endorsed by Grover Cleveland.

"We believe that LABOR is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightend. It should therefore be FOSTERED and

"The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of this Government to PROTECT with equal fidelity and vigitance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad." "We demand in behalf of the Democracy freedom for AMERICAN LABOR by re-

ducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty." "The great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the peo-ple in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and the reward of Labor and of capital and the general welfare of the whole country."

"In making reduction in taxes it is not preposed to injure any powestic industries, but rather to promote their wealth of this Growther, From the foundation of this Growther, taxes will be a superior taxes of the growth taxes of the forest mental taxes will be a superior taxes of the forest mental taxes will be a superior taxes of the forest mental taxes will be a superior taxes of the forest mental taxes will be a superior taxes of the forest mental taxes will be a superior taxes of the forest mental taxes will be a superior taxes of the forest mental taxes will be a superior taxes of the forest mental taxes will be a superior taxes of the forest mental taxes of the forest mental taxes of the superior taxes of the forest mental taxes and the superior taxes of the forest mental taxes are taxes of the superior taxes and the general well-forest mental taxes are taxes as the superior taxes are taxes are taxes as the superior taxes are taxes as the superior taxes are taxes are taxes as the superior taxes are taxe

of this Government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must con-tinue to be. Morcover, many industries tinue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved; the process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected WITHOUT DE-PHIVING AMERICAN LABOR OF THE ABILITY TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY WITH FOREIGN LABOR. LY WITH FOREIGN LABOR, AN WITHOUT IMPOSING LOWER RATES OF DUTY THAN WILL BE AMPLE TO COVER ANY INCREASED COST OF PRODUCTION WHICH MAY EXIST IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE HIGHER RATE OF WAGES PREVAILING IN THIS COUNTRY.—Platform Unanimously Adopted by the National Convention of the Democracy at Chicago.

Winelester Times: Let every Democrate cart his ballot. Incetion is worse than toolish—It is criminal. Are we a nation of lotustaters, or a nation of freemen?

ence may secure the grand result. The op-portunity is before us. Let us not be wanting in devotion to our country or the curseives. Farmville Journal: Organize at once. Farmville downai: Organize at once, and see to it that every Democratic vote in your respective precinets is policed on the day of election. And how bitter will be the humiliation of old Vieginia if, by the loss of her vote, Cleveland should fall of election to the presidency.

Chorlotte Gazette: Your vote and influ-

Danville Register: There is no danger if Danville Register: There is no danger in every Democrat will do his duty, but there is great danger if we indulge in fancied security and fail to make the proper exertions. No Democrat should remain away from the poils on election-day, and every one should constitute himself a committee to see that none of his neighbors will be vote. fail to vote.

Petersburg Index-Appeal: As Peterstung Index-Appendix As we said, none of the things described in Mr. Blaine's speech have sway in the South to-day. He knows the facts. He is simply aftenuabling by this form of falsolood to better his despotic presidential prospects—to create a solid North in his own and his puty's interest. We do not believe he will succeed. interest. We do not ought not to sue

Foreign Facts and Gossip.

In the Russian town of Sysran there is now living a man whose age is 127, a fact of which there is said to exist indubitable proof. He was wounded in the battle Borodino, and afterward entered Paris with the allied army. He is supported by clarify. charity.

Prince Bismarck recently received from

Prince Bismarks recommended the German Emperor a unitatore copy in bronze of the Niederwald monument. It has been added to the treasures which adorn the Chancellor's smoking-room at Friedrichsruhe. It rests on an oak sand. which bears the name of the giver. An old soldier writes to the London Truth that the survivors of Havelock

Truth that the striviors of trivenous column, which saved the presidency of Lucknow with the loss of 60 officers and 100 men, have never received a class. Truth asks if this does not contrast strangity with the medals and decorations: which have been lavished upon troops in Egyptor putting to flight a few trembing fellats." Mme, Caithava, a Frenchwoman who

schieved some notoriety in France a year or two ago with her divining-rod, has just died in very straightened circumstances believing to the fast in the virtues of the rod. It was Mme. Cailhava who began in the Cathedral of St. Dennis, a year or two area, a search for hidden freasure, the search having been at first duly authorized, and only forbidden after much public re monstrance and ridicule.

Each of the three Turner pictures found recently at Exceler by a hair-dresser is thirty-six inches long by twenty-four inches wide. One represents the north transept of Exe-ter Cathedral, another gives a view of the west end of it, with the cathedral-yard beyord, and the third shows the central por lon of the edifice. The pictures were sold by the executors of a Dr. Harris with a lot d other things which were regarded as edds and ends.

Statistics of educational institutions Italy, recently compiled, include the fol-lowing figures: The budget has risen from 1871 to 30,400,000 in 1883; be number of schools from 21,353 in 1861 42,516 in 1881, and the number of popils the same period from 1,008,674 to 228,700. There are, moreover, 701 gyn slums or secondary schools, with 3,674 rofessors and 41,124 scholars. Above th symmasiums are colleges to the number of 298, with 1,601 professors and 11,133 stu-dents. In addition, there are 383 technical schools, with an attendance of 22,12), and the Royal universities, 18 in number, which registered in 1881 10,592 students.

Not This Year.

(New York Herald.)
On May 29th, at Washington, Mr. James
G. Blaine declared that "the Republican
membre [for President], whoever he may e, cannot possibly be elected this year."
Mr. Everts says that Mr. Blaine is the most presedent politician in the country. From May 29th to November 4th are just five months and six days. We agree with Mr. Evarts that in this instance Mr. Blaine

The Blaineites have already appointed the Things, whom they style deputy marshals, in Richmond. They have surrounded the places of registration and will fairly swarm about the polls on election-day. Every one of these fellows is a Mahoneite, and the evident purpose is to buildoze the voters. Every white man in Virgelia's should resent this outrage as an Virginia should resent this outrage as an insult to bimself, and show these peot that it is as impossible to intimidate as buy the voters of Virginia—Charlottse.

By a fall on the ice Mr., Jeremiah Caleman, Norwich, New York, sustainer a severe and obstinate sprain, of which he was cured by St. Jacobs Oil, the marical

Mr. McAuley in two American coundies—matines, The Jerseyman; night Uncle Dan't, Orchestra and orchestra cit de, 50 cents; dress-circle, 25 cents, for

MARRIAGES.

LUMSDEN-RITCHIE, - Married, on The stoner 30, 1884, at the residence of the WALKER - CAMPEVILL - Married, at Smyrchurch, Celoher 22, 1884, Miss BETSEY TO WALKER, of King and Queen county, Va., to 7, 4 AMPELL, Esq. of Missour; Winchester papers please copy.

BAREFOED. - Died. suddenty, on October 300 at 6435 A. M., MATH.DA, beloved wife of Albe Barefoed, in her Styn-fith year.

Angels' wings have borne her spirit To a purer land above.
Where the blest forever latherif All the Father's holy love: And while love its vigit keeps. In the grays sweet mother sleeps.

LILLIS.—Died. October 31, 1884, at 3.5 octobe P. M., at the residence of his father. Not 440 Oresons treet, JOIN JOSEPH LILLIS: the thirtieth veir of his age.

Notice of time of the funeral in the State of the thermon and the Disputch of to-morrow more.

WREN.-Died, Friday morning at twenty min-des to d o'clock, JOHN BEALE WREN, infa-6 J. T. and Hannah wren; aged three years an

The faments.

The faments will take place THIS Saturday,
AFTLERNOIN at 30 'clock from 18t, Peter Schol
dral, Friends and acquaintances of the family
and of Detectives Daniel and John Wren are in
thed to attend.

A BSOLUTELY PURE.

RER OO Y Y AA L RRR O O Y Y AA L RRR O O Y AAA L R RO O Y AAA L R ROO Y AAAL BBB A K KIINN N GOG BBB AA KK IINN N G BBB AA KK IIN N N G BBB A AK KIIN N N GOG BBB A AK KIIN N N GOG PPP CO W W WDDD RKM RRK
P PO OW WW WD D DE R R
PPF O O WW WW D D PE RRR
P O O WW WW D DE R R
P OO W W DDD ERER R...

SHAKESPEARE CLASS.

I BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT I DE-SIRE TO FORM A SHAKESPEARE (LASS to meet at 12 o'clock on alternate THURSDAYS, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Asso-ciation. There will be a READING CLUB in connection with the class. connection with the class.
I desire to form, also, an EVENING CLASS to meet on the same day, at the same place.
Terms for the course, \$15.
First meeting, THI RSDAY, November 6th, Names and addresses can be sent to No. 701 east Franklin street.
WILLIAM TAYLOR THOM.
oc 25-sodiNot6in

MUSICAL. CONCERT-PIANIST AND ORGANIST.
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ddressed to 433 Brook avenue.
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2 at 30-3 m. Hersford's Brend Preparation, FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF BEALTH.

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THE ALL-SAINTS DAY .- Divine serce at St. Paul's church To-Dat (November 1s') LET MONUMENTAL CHURCH-Rev.

IGMN E. NEWTON.-Divine service at 11 A. M., and in the chapet at 8 P. M. Sunday school at THE FIRST AND SECOND PRE-BYTERIAN CONGREGATIONS will won hip tegether in the Second church on SUNDAY. Presching by Dr. Bogte at 11 A. 91 and 4 P. M. First-Glurch Spain.

and uplo \$4; WHITE FLANNEL at 20c, worth 40c, a worth 35c, at 30c, worth 40c, agard w WHITE FLANNEL at 30c, a gard—the b 210 A. M. EF-SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.-Dr. floor at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BLUE TWILLED FLANNEL at 35c, a gard 22 THIRD PRESENTERIAN c fit Re II Sunday closel at 9:30 A. M.; Rev. R. R. Hewison, paster, at 11, A. M., and 4 P. M. Sents all free. CARPETS - We have the farmest moon, keep the

TT FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Grace above Shefert-Rev. Payron II Hour pastor.—Services at al. A. M. and 8:15 P. M. Seats free. Public conductivity.

THE GRACE-STREET PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH -Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Thomas DEEW. D. D. THE FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN

CHURCH (Seventh street between Broad and Greet.-Rev. W. (. Schangern, paster, Preschmg at 14 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All web * STCENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.-Service at 11A, M, and 8 P. M., on cucted by the paster, Rev. P. A, PETERBON, S.

exment of the Lord's Supper after

AD CLAY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner of Adams an t fay streets, -Preaching on SUNDAY at I o'cleck A. M. and half-past 7 o'clock P. M. by th Seleck A. M. and Barrepas.
contor, Rev. Josken H. Riddick. Seats free.
are cordially invited.

TT TRINITY METHODIST EPISCO. PAL CHURCH (corner of Broad and Twentieth streets)—Rev.J.Wit.Ev BleDsog-paster.—Preach-ing by the paster at 11 A. M. and 75 P. M. Young men's prayer-meeting from 3 to 4 P. M. PEP PARK-PLACE CHURCH.-ser

gives: II A. M. by the paster, Rev. John Han-non, D. D.—subject: "Gifts"; 7t, P. M. Rev. William E. Hatchen, D. D., of Third Baptist 27 BROAD-STREET METHODIST

CHIRCH (corner of Br ad and Tenth streets).— Rev. A. C. Branson, the pastor, will preach at 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Subject at night, "120/60" THE MARSHALL - STREET CHRIS

PIAN CHURCH (between Graham and Hancock greats). -- Preaching by Dr. J. W. Williams at 11 \$20 FOR ONE OF THOSE FINE AWAY SUITS, in black brown, or careful againty limed, make and it perfection at the Misself Stofke, 1904 Wain street. 137 SEVENTH-STREET CHRIS TIAN CHURCH,-Rev. J. D. HAMAKER WI preach on SURDAY at 11 A. M. sud Rev. J. 1

T. HOLLAND at 7:45 P. M. TO TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHAPEL -- Rev. J. L. T. HOLLAND WILL preach on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and Rev. J. D.

(corner Sixth and Main street.). Ber. William W. LANDRUM, paster. Worship and prescring 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers and all oth 23 CLAY-STREET BAPTIST

13 SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

CHURCH (corner Clay and Graham streets). Res. C. Ciorron pastor; residence No. 319 wes Grace street.—Presching at 11 A. M. (to the chil en and 7:30 P. M. TH FULTON BAPTIST CHURCH. Bev. W. C. Schaeffern, of the First English Lu-therm church will prace at 11 A.M., and Rev. Pency G. Etnom at 7:45 P. M. To-sonomy All cardially invited. Sunday school at 9:30 \$7 FOR A

* BEECHENBROOK CHAPEL. at the above-named place on SUNDAY MIGHT, No \$2.50 FOR A vember 2d, at 8 o'clock. We most cordially in TIT VENABLE STREET BAPTIST

I'. M. by the peator, I TO WEST MAIN-STREET BAPTIST HURCH (corner Main and Beaen streets),— presching SUNDAY by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM I. SHIPMAN, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7-5 o'clock P. M. All are welcome.

ET GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Girle and Fousher sirects).— The prator, Rev. William E. Hatchen, D. D., will prouch at 17 o'clock A. M. At buff-past 7 o'clock P. M. Rev. John Hannon, D. D., will preach the anniversary sermon before the Mis-donary and Library Association of this church.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S CITY MISSION WILL be held at the rooms of the Young Mea's Christian Association, corner of Fourth and Franklin Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 34 of Sovember, at 4.30 o'clock P. M. All ladies interested in this good work are cordially invited to be present.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE the Cub-rooms. No. 207 north seventh streem SATI-KDAY KVENING. November 1st, at clock. Business of importance demands a functing, and members are therefore carnestly regulated. C. W. WINN. Secretary, J. Alston Carella, President. no 1-1t THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GALLELO MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY WITHOUT HER MET OF THE COMPANY WITHOUT HER MANUFACTURING COMPANY WITHOUT HER MORE OF MET OF THE MET OF THE MET OF THE MET OF THE MET OF T By order of the President, 10 1-1d* THOMAS B. KEESEE, Secretary.

MATINEE AT 25 P. M. MR. MCAULEY THE JEESEYMAN. Admission, 50 cents; dresscircle, 25 cents; a In the evening at 8 o'clock A MESSENGER FROM JARVIS SECTION

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CER JOHN V. HAMBLETON & CO. RUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER. BULL VORS OF NICE FIRE SHITABLE BUILT FOR

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